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species (Cat. Bds. Br. Mus., XXII, pp. 387-390), or four forms in all, the same number as is recognized in the A. O. U. Check-List, which has four subspecies, he claims that Mr. Nelson in his description of his *Meleagris gallopavo merriami*, "avoided" comparing it with *M. g. intermedia*, "with which," says Mr. Grant, "his birds are obviously synonymous." We can assure Mr. Grant that, however that may have been, the two forms have since been carefully compared by others, with the result that, from the American point of view, they are considered separable (see *postea*, p. 318).

It would obviously be a waste of time to discuss the question of names, as between gallopavo and mexicana, but we may add that we fail to find "Meleagris silvestris Vieillot" at the place cited, namely, "Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. IX, p. 447 (1817)," nor elsewhere in Vieillot's writings, although we do find at just that point Meleagris fera, as well as in the Gal. Ois. II, 1825, p. 10, pl. 201. But we do find "? Meleagris sylvestris, Vieill.; Pr. Bonap. Am. Orn. pl. 9" in G. R. Gray's 'List of the Specimens of Birds in the Collection of the British Museum, Part V, Gallinæ,' 1867, p. 42. Turning to Bonaparte's 'American Ornithology,' Vol. I, 1825, we find "Meleagris Gallopavo" on plate 9, and "Meleagris sylvestris, VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. IX, p. 447," in his extensive list of citations on p. 79, which appears to be the origin of this reference as given later in Jardine's edition of Wilson's Ornithology and elsewhere. But we do not find the spelling silvestris as given by Mr. Grant. As both Coues and Elliot (cf. Auk, XIV, p. 231, and Grant, Ibis, April, 1902, p. 237) were misled by Mr. Grant's erroneous citation of Vieillot, perhaps after referring as follows to Mr. Elliot's statement regarding the Vieillot reference: "This inaccurate statement needs no further comment," he will kindly tell these unenlightened American ornithologists just where to find "Meleagris silvestris Vieill.," and thus confer a favor.— J. A. A.

Clark's 'Birds of Lakeside and Prairie.'1—"The lakesides and prairies of the Middle West are rich in bird life. The opera glass is a much more satisfactory field companion than the shot gun." These extracts from the author's preface indicate at once the scope and spirit of this recent contribution to popular ornithology. The book consists of fourteen short chapters, parts of which have previously appeared in print, the titles of which suggest their character, as: 'Birds of a Smoky City'; 'The Songsters of the Skokie [Swamp]'; 'In Southern Hoosier Hills'; 'In Winter Fields'; 'On the Trail of Pokagon,' etc. The author shows himself to be familiar with his subject, writes pleasantly, and has thus been able to give to the public another very readable book about birds. The colored illustrations are from the well-known magazine 'Birds,' or 'Birds

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Birds of Lakeside | and Prairie | By | Edward B. Clark | With Sixteen Illustrations in color | A. W. Mumford, Publisher | Chicago and New York. Sm. 4to, pp. 150.

and Nature' (it has had several titles), and are very effective and for the most part quite satisfactory as a means of identifying the species figured. The faulty taxidermy of some of the specimens chosen for illustration rather mars their appearance for those who know how a bird really looks in nature. The work, however, is worthy of a cordial welcome and should aid substantially in popularizing bird study. — J. A. A.

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